

a phrase was inserted to provide that such organizations could not enjoy the exemption if a "substantial part" of their activities consisted of carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation.

Labor unions, however, are not placed under any such limitation, and a union under communistic domination may attempt to influence legislation without risk, whereas, nominally, at least, a church invites the wrath of the Internal Revenue for attempting to exert a counter influence.

There is almost no limit to the tricks that a playful Congress could do with the income tax authority, and if the subjects were really smart they wouldn't say a word for fear of riling the statesmen and reminding them of their strength. Under their power they can just say to Hell with cute distinctions and exemptions, and hereafter everybody, including churches, unions and all, must shower down 20 per cent or 50 per cent of all dough or profit acquired in the year, and don't forget what happened to Al Capone.—San Francisco News, January 30, 1939.

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Chiropractors for Births Case Issue

The question of whether chiropractors may legally act as doctors at childbirth under the California Medical Practice Act was an issue today in Judge Newcomb Condee's court, where a jury was being selected to try David C. Long, 1652 West Forty-seventh Street, for violation of the Act.

He is specifically charged by Deputy City Attorney Everett Leighton of delivering a child for Mrs. Wilton Whitehouse of 1224 West Slauson Avenue. The prosecution contends that chiropractors are not allowed to use instruments, and that obstetrical cases necessarily involve their use.

Defense Attorney Max Gilmore, who has subpoenaed thirty-five physicians and surgeons, contends that under a Chiropractic Act passed in 1922, such doctors are legally empowered to attend maternity cases.

Outcome of the case will affect some four thousand chiropractors in California, it is said.—Los Angeles Herald and Express, January 17, 1939.

LETTERS

Subject: Hospitals of the Golden Gate International Exposition.

San Francisco, December 27, 1938.

To the Editor:—I thank you for the clipping thereof of the New York World Fair medical department. . . .

The Golden Gate International Exposition will probably have two emergency hospitals, and inasmuch as the longest haul then would be one-third of a mile to either one, the ground would seem to be better covered than the New York Fair with five as they are providing for—or six that Doctor Hoguet mentions. Inasmuch as the crowd at the New York Fair will be more dense, and ambulance transportation correspondingly delayed, I believe we will have better service at the Golden Gate International Exposition. . . .

Sincerely yours,

M. R. GIBBONS, M. D.,
Medical Director.

Subject: Endorsement of the "California Physicians' Service."

(COPY)

SANTA CLARA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY
MEDICO-DENTAL BUILDING

San Jose, California,
December 29, 1938.

The Council of the California Medical Association,
450 Sutter Street,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Doctors:

The Santa Clara County Medical Society, by unanimous vote at its regular meeting December 21, 1938, approved and whole-heartedly endorsed the plan for medical and hospital insurance as it was finally accepted by the House of Delegates at the special session held December 17, 1938, in Los Angeles. This action was taken only after mature discussion, and its unanimity is a real measure of the considered opinion of the Society as a whole.

You are informed of this action at the direction of the Society in the belief that an expression of the solidarity of

this Society and the very real desire of its members to cooperate may be of interest and value to you.

By order of the Society.

LESLIE B. MAGOON, M. D.,
Secretary.

Subject: Medical and Osteopathic Practice Acts of California: Report of a Case.

(COPY)

420 State Office Building,
Sacramento, California,
December 16, 1938.

Yours of November 26
Re: _____, M. D.

To the American Medical Association,
535 North Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.
Gentlemen:

Our records show that a letter from the Board of Osteopathic Examiners, dated April 26, 1938, signed _____, D. O., Secretary, reports that "_____, D. O., was issued a physicians and surgeons' certificate (20 C. D. 5, dated July 15, 1937) by our Board on the basis of record of military service, documentary evidence of which was presented. He qualified in his application before the Board as a graduate of the Boston Institute of Osteopathy (September 10, 1900), which later became the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy."

Our records show that Doctor _____ graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine June 8, 1898; filed California reciprocity application March 4, 1935, based upon a New York license dated September 20, 1912. On March 13, 1935, he passed the oral examination, and on March 21, 1935, was issued California physicians and surgeons' license No. C-5661 by the Board of Medical Examiners.

The above record indicates that Doctor _____ is well supplied with California licenses, i. e., he holds a physicians and surgeons' license issued by the Board of Medical Examiners of this state, as well as a physicians and surgeons' license issued by the Board of Osteopathic Examiners, created under the Initiative Act of 1922. The osteopathic Initiative Act provides that on and after the effective date of said Act, the Board of Medical Examiners shall have no jurisdiction over graduates of osteopathic schools which may be licensed on the effective date of said initiative or may thereafter be licensed.

The case of Doctor _____ involves a delicate legal point. However, it is the opinion of the undersigned that Doctor _____ has, under the provisions of said initiative, automatically forfeited his physicians and surgeons' license issued by the Board of Medical Examiners, such forfeiture being based upon his having applied for and having been granted a physicians and surgeons' certificate based upon osteopathic credentials. At all events, Doctor _____'s California physicians and surgeons' license issued by the Board of Medical Examiners has been automatically forfeited through failure to pay the annual registration fee due January 1, 1938, and delinquent sixty days thereafter.

The Osteopathic Board reports his present address to be _____ Avenue, Glendale, California.

Very truly yours,

C. B. PINKHAM, M. D.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Subject: American Congress on Obstetrics and Gynecology.

An American Congress on Obstetrics and Gynecology was proposed by the Central Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists to study our present-day problems on obstetrics and gynecology and their solution.

National, sectional, and local societies of obstetrics and gynecology have passed resolutions approving such a con-